

**LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICES TOWARDS
CLIMATE CHANGE OF VEGETABLE FARMERS
IN SELECTED AREAS OF CAVITE**

THESIS

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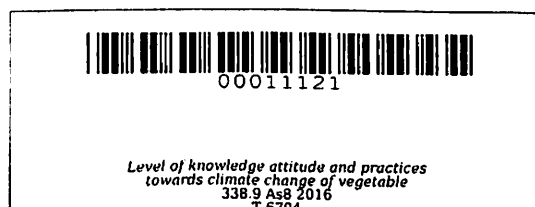
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**✓ LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICES TOWARDS
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ABSTRACT

ASTILLERO, IAN CARLO B. and MILA, WILLIAM G. II Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices towards Climate Change of Vegetable Farmers in Selected Areas of Cavite. Undergraduate Thesis Bachelor of Science in Development Management major in Training Program Management. Cavite State University, Indang, Cavite. April 2016. Adviser: Dr. Antonio G. Papa.

This study determined the level of knowledge, attitudes and practices on climate change of the vegetable farmers in selected areas of Cavite. Specifically: the study aimed to describe the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the vegetable farmers; determine the knowledge level on climate change of the vegetable farmers; determine the attitude towards climate change of the vegetable farmers; determine the practices on climate change of the vegetable farmers; determine the relationship between the participants' demographic and socio-economic characteristic and their level of knowledge on climate change; determine the relationship between the participants' demographic and socio-economic characteristic and their attitude towards climate change; determine the relationship between the participants' demographic and socio-economic characteristic and their practices on climate change; determine the relationship between level of knowledge and practices towards climate change of vegetable farmers; determine the relationship between attitude towards and their practices on climate change; and identify the effect of climate change as perceived by the farmers;

Descriptive and correlational research design were used to describe the relationship of each variables with each other and purposive sampling of the participants was used. A total of 102 farmers from the selected barangays answered the six-part survey questionnaire.

Results revealed that most of the farmers (66%) had average level of knowledge while 31 percent had high and only three percent had low level of knowledge on climate change.

The study also revealed that the participants had a “highly favorable” attitude on general issue and “favorable” attitude on personal issues related to climate change. Also, the farmers “practiced” all the climate change practices presented to them. The practices that are commonly used by the farmers are: *Pag gamit ng Organic Fertilizers, Paghihiwalay ng nabubulok na basura sa hindi na bubulok, paglalaan ng tamang distansya sa bawat tanim, and Pag hahanda sa panahon bago magtanim.*

Result shows that the farmers’ demographic and socio-economic characteristics are partially related to their knowledge on climate change.

The study also revealed that the farmers’ demographic and socio-economic characteristics are not statistically related to their attitude on climate change. Meanwhile, their demographic and socio-economic characteristics are not statistically related to their practices on climate change. The farmers’ level knowledge and attitude are not statistically related to their practices on climate change.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
BIOGRAPHICAL DATA.....	iii
ACKNOWLEDGMENT.....	v
ABSTRACT.....	vii
LIST OF TABLES.....	xi
LIST OF APPENDICES	xii
INTRODUCTON	1
Statement of the Problem	3
Objectives of the Study	4
Significance of the Study	5
Time and Place of the Study	5
Scope and Limitation of the Study	5
Definition of Terms	6
Conceptual Framework	7
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE.....	10
METHODOLOGY	28
Research Design	28
Hypothesis	28
Sources of Data	29
Participants of the Study	29
Sampling Technique	30
Data to be Gathered	30

Statistical Treatment of Data	31
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.....	32
Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics of Vegetable Farmers.....	32
Level of Knowledge on Climate Change of Vegetable Farmers.....	34
Attitude on Climate Change of Vegetable Farmers.....	38
Practices on Climate Change of Vegetable Farmers.....	41
Relationship between Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics and Knowledge on Climate Change.....	44
Relationship between Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics and Attitude towards Climate Change.....	44
Relationship between Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics and Practices on Climate Change.....	46
Relationship between Level of Knowledge and Attitude towards Practices Climate Change.....	46
Trainings/Seminars Attended.....	47
Effects of Climate Change.....	47
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATION.....	49
Summary.....	49
Conclusion.....	52
Recommendation.....	53
REFERENCES.....	54
APPENDICES	57

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1 Participants of the Study.....	29
2 Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Participants.....	33
3 Participants Knowledge on National Policies, Rules and Standards.....	35
4 Percentage Distribution of Participants Knowledge on Climate Change Concepts.....	36
5 Percentage Distribution of Participants Knowledge on Institutions involved in Climate Change.....	37
6 Knowledge level of the Participants.....	37
7 Participants Attitude in General Issues on Climate Change.....	39
8 Participants Attitude in Personal Issues on Climate Change.....	40
9 Participants Attitude on Climate Change.....	41
10 Participants Practices on Climate Change.....	43
11 Participants Practices on Climate Change.....	44
12 Relationship between Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics and Level of Knowledge.....	45
13 Relationship between Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics and Attitude.....	45
14 Relationship between Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics and Practices on Climate Change.....	46
15 Relationship between Level of Knowledge and Attitude towards Practices on Climate Change.....	47

16	Effects of Climate Change on Vegetable Farmers.....	48
17	Adaptation Practices of Vegetable Farmers.....	48

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix		Page
1	Letter to Provincial Agriculturist.....	57
2	Letter Municipality.....	62
3	Questionnaire.....	64

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INTRODUCTION

Climate change is one of the most fundamental challenges ever to confront humanity. Its adverse impacts are already being seen and may intensify exponentially over time if nothing is done to reduce further emissions of greenhouse gases. Decisively dealing now with climate change is key to ensuring sustainable development, poverty eradication and safeguarding economic growth. Scientific assessments indicate that the cost of inaction now will be more costly in the future. Thus, economic development needs to be shifted to a low-carbon emission path. Recognizing that the climate system is a shared resource which is greatly affected by anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has set out an overall framework for intergovernmental efforts to consider what can be done to reduce global warming and to cope with whatever temperature increases are inevitable. Its ultimate objective is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that will prevent dangerous human interference with the climate system. Countries